

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Select Committee on Intelligence a Subcommittee on Oversight which shall be in addition to any other subcommittee established by the select Committee.

(b) RESPONSIBILITY.—The Subcommittee on Oversight shall be responsible for ongoing oversight of intelligence activities.

SEC. 402. SUBCOMMITTEE RELATED TO INTELLIGENCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Committee on Appropriations a Subcommittee on Intelligence. The Committee on Appropriations shall reorganize into 13 subcommittees as soon as possible after the convening of the 109th Congress.

(b) JURISDICTION.—The Subcommittee on Intelligence of the Committee on Appropriations shall have jurisdiction over funding for intelligence matters, as determined by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

APPENDIX C—RULE 26.5(b) OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE (REFERRED TO IN COMMITTEE RULE 2.1)

Each meeting of a committee, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by a committee or a subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fourteen calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in clauses (1) through (6) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(2) will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(3) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(4) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(5) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets of financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(A) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(B) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(6) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

CORPORAL ZACHARY RAY NORDMEYER

Mr. BAYH. Madam President, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor the life of CPL Zachary Ray Nordmeyer from Indianapolis, IN. Zachary was 21

years old when he lost his life on February 23, 2009, from injuries sustained when he and others came under attack from small-arms fire in Balad, Iraq. He was a member of the 5th Squadron, 1st Cavalry Regiment, 1st Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division of Fort Wainwright, AK.

Zachary, a graduate of the JROTC program at Ben Davis High School in Indianapolis, joined the Army in July 2007 and was sent to Iraq in September for a 12-month tour. He was an avid sports fan, playing football and baseball at Ben Davis and never missing an opportunity to watch his favorite NASCAR driver, Jeff Gordon, in action. He was a member of Lakeview Church and Harmony Baptist Church, and also enjoyed fishing, hunting, and spending time with his family and friends.

Today, I join Zachary's family and friends in mourning his death. Zachary will forever be remembered as a loving brother, son, grandson, and friend to many. Zachary is survived by his fiancée, Chrissy Purdy; father, Michael Nordmeyer; step-parents, Kevin and Cindy Bereman; brothers, Josh and David Nordmeyer; step-sisters, Rachel Klop, Kendra Gregg, and Karen Piehl; step-brother, Kristopher Bereman; grandparents, Nancy and Bill Harman, Tim and Susan Fair; grandfather, Paul Nordmeyer; grandmother, Marilyn Fair; great-grandparents, Herman and Evona Fair; aunts and uncles, Tom and Mindy Nordmeyer, Brian and Stephanie Nordmeyer, Brad and Kim Nordmeyer; uncles, Kevin and Brandon Fair and Steven Harman; aunt, Stephanie Harman; many nieces and nephews; and a host of other friends and relatives. Zachary was preceded in death by his mother, Kimberly Bereman; and great-grandparents, Lester and Elenor Baker, George and Eve Nordmeyer, and Paul and Dorothy Fisher.

While we struggle to express our sorrow over this loss, we can take pride in the example Zachary set as a soldier. Today and always, Zachary will be remembered by family, friends, and fellow Hoosiers as a true American hero, and we cherish the sacrifice he made while dutifully serving his country.

As I search for words to do justice to this valiant fallen soldier, I recall President Abraham Lincoln's words as he addressed the families of soldiers who died at Gettysburg:

We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

This statement is just as true today as it was nearly 150 years ago, as we can take some measure of solace in knowing that Zachary's heroism and memory will outlive the record of the words here spoken.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Zachary Nordmeyer in the official RECORD of the U.S. Senate for his service to this country and for his profound

commitment to freedom, democracy, and peace. I pray that Zachary's family can find comfort in the words of the prophet Isaiah who said:

He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces.

May God grant strength and peace to those who mourn, and may God be with all of you, as I know He is with Zachary.

PEACE CORPS ANNIVERSARY

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, Sunday marked the 48th anniversary of the Peace Corps. As we wrap up Peace Corps Week here in the United States, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt congratulations and appreciation to all current and former volunteers.

Since its creation in 1961, approximately 190,000 volunteers have served in 139 countries around the world. The fields Peace Corps volunteers work in are as varied as the countries in which they serve, but they offer us a snapshot of the breadth of global development challenges we face as a planet: HIV/AIDs; food security; environmental degradation; expanding the reach of technology; improving access to clean water and sanitation; and providing education and professional opportunities to those who might not otherwise have a chance to go to school or open a business.

Not only the host countries benefit from all the good work these volunteers do. Each of these volunteers gives the United States an opportunity to showcase our values and goals to the rest of the world in a grassroots way. The volunteers have the chance to learn foreign languages, live and work in new cultures, and develop skills which will aid them in their future careers. The skills these intrepid volunteers learn during their tours will also be a credit to the United States in the future as they return home and put their on-the-ground knowledge to work in the States.

I am delighted to see that the spirit of this movement is still strong with Alaskans. This year, 32 Alaskans are serving in 27 different countries on five different continents in fields ranging from health to education to agriculture to small business development. When they return to Alaska it will be with the knowledge that they can achieve any task set before them with innovation and hard work. I am excited to see what great things they will do next for our State and the Nation as a whole.

IDAHOANS SPEAK OUT ON HIGH ENERGY PRICES

Mr. CRAPO. Madam President, in mid-June, I asked Idahoans to share with me how high energy prices are affecting their lives, and they responded by the hundreds. The stories, numbering well over 1,200, are heart-breaking and touching. While energy

prices have dropped in recent weeks, the concerns expressed remain very relevant. To respect the efforts of those who took the opportunity to share their thoughts, I am submitting every e-mail sent to me through an address set up specifically for this purpose to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This is not an issue that will be easily resolved, but it is one that deserves immediate and serious attention, and Idahoans deserve to be heard. Their stories not only detail their struggles to meet everyday expenses, but also have suggestions and recommendations as to what Congress can do now to tackle this problem and find solutions that last beyond today. I ask unanimous consent to have today's letters printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

You have asked for input as to helpful solutions regarding the energy crisis.

I am attaching three resolutions that came from a national committee that I chair—the Energy, Natural Resource & Agriculture Policy Committee for the National Foundation for Women Legislators (NFWL). These resolutions were passed by my Committee in October of 2007. Each “Where As” tells the story of why we are where we are today and then finally gives recommendations for solutions. Please submit these into the Congressional Record as you seek to tell stories about what Idahoans are doing to offer help and why energy solutions are needed.

Thank you for this opportunity to tell our story from the Energy, Natural Resource & Agriculture Committee to the U.S. Senate. And, thank you for all that you do.

ANN, Idaho Falls.

NFWL ENERGY, NATURAL RESOURCES &
AGRICULTURE POLICY COMMITTEE
RESOLUTION ON A BALANCED PORTFOLIO OF
ENERGY CHOICES

(Introduced October 12, 2007)

Whereas, the United States of America has become excessively dependent upon foreign sources of oil, and the dependence threatens the security of the American people and economy; and

Whereas, it is in the best interests of the United States to become as energy independent and diversified as possible to avoid economic dislocations instigated by foreign oil interests, markets and the effects of natural disasters; and

Whereas, comprehensive federal energy legislation signed into law in 2005 advocates the expansion of nuclear energy for the production of electrical power and hydrogen, as well as the development of bio-energy and other alternative fuels to reduce dependence on foreign sources of oil, a truly balanced portfolio of energy options; and

Whereas, the United States Department of Energy (DOE) is the federal agency that has primary responsibility for carrying out the directives of the President and the Congress relative to enabling and enhancing the energy security of the nation; and

Whereas, the DOE Laboratories and other Federal Laboratories are a key national research, development and demonstration resource wherein the federal government has invested significant tax dollars to establish such unique and globally important assets all of which demand continued, or even expanded, use to assure maximum return on tax dollar investment; and

Whereas, the Idaho National Laboratory has been designated as the lead DOE lab for

nuclear energy technology and development and is expected to have a key role in an international initiative; and

Whereas, the Federal Laboratory Consortium (FLC) for Technology Transfer can assist in identifying federal labs with a variety of expertise to help states, including energy, through their website;

Be it resolved that the NFWL Energy, Natural Resource & Agriculture Policy Committee supports execution of an enhanced and balanced portfolio of nuclear, bio-energy, hydropower, fuel reforming and related alternative and renewable energy research, and hereby requests the DOE, the Administration and the Congress identify, commit and sustain the funding necessary to allow continued performance of this and other multi-program energy and national security enhancing work so critical to the long-term well-being of these United States.

Be it further resolved, that NFWL forward a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress.

NFWL ENERGY, NATURAL RESOURCES &
AGRICULTURE POLICY COMMITTEE
RESOLUTION ON THE ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2005
LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM
(Introduced October 12, 2007)

Whereas, the National Foundation for Women Legislators (NFWL) Energy, Natural Resource & Agriculture Policy Committee commends Congress and the Administration on passage of the EPAct05 (Energy Policy Act of 2005) that reaffirms the federal commitment to establish and maintain a national energy policy; and

Whereas, the EPAct05 authorizes the U.S. Department of Energy to issue loan guarantees to eligible projects that “avoid, reduce, or sequester air pollutants or anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases” and “employ new or significantly improved technologies as compared to technologies in service in the United States at the time the guarantee is issued”; and

Whereas, loan guarantees will be another tool that DOE will use to promote commercial use of innovative technologies; and

Whereas, a principal purpose of the Title XVII loan guarantee program is to encourage early commercial use in the United States of new or significantly improved technologies in energy projects; and

Whereas, this NFWL Policy Committee submits that energy independence must be a primary goal of the United States and that short- and long-term strategies that provide adequate energy supplies with efficient utilization and optimum cost effectiveness must be developed; and

Whereas, it is believed that accelerated commercial use of new or improved technologies will help to sustain economic growth, yield environmental benefits, and produce a more stable and secure energy supply; and

Whereas, the national energy policy and loan guarantee program should promote and provide incentives for the development and optimal use of all energy resources; and

Whereas, nuclear energy is not currently listed in FY 2008 House Energy & Water Appropriations legislation as an included technology area to participate in the loan guarantee program, and is a technology project that avoids, reduces, or sequesters air pollutants or anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases;

Now, therefore be it resolved that the NFWL Energy, Natural Resource & Agriculture Policy Committee requests the DOE, the Administration and the Congress to in-

clude nuclear energy in the projects for the loan guarantee program.

Be it further resolved, that NFWL forward a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress as well as appropriate House and Senate Committees.

NFWL ENERGY, NATURAL RESOURCES &
AGRICULTURE POLICY COMMITTEE
RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY
(Introduced October 12, 2007)

Whereas, the National Foundation for Women Legislators (NFWL) Energy, Natural Resource & Agriculture Policy Committee commends Congress and the Administration on passage of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 that reaffirms the federal commitment to establish and maintain a national energy policy; and

Whereas, the primary goals of a national energy policy should develop a comprehensive energy conservation strategy, with the most efficient use of energy, promote reliable sources of domestic energy supplies as well as develop and promote the use of alternative, renewable and non-renewable energy sources; and

Whereas, a national energy policy should ensure affordable priced energy with an adequate supply available, and ensure an efficient and environmentally-sound manner so that the needs of all citizens, economy and national security interests are met and be a balanced portfolio of energy options; and

Whereas, this NFWL Policy Committee submits that energy independence must be a primary goal of the United States and that short and long-term strategies that provide adequate energy supplies with efficient utilization and optimum cost effectiveness must be developed; and

Whereas, a comprehensive strategy is needed to increase U.S. and global energy security, encourage clean development around the world, recycle nuclear fuel using new proliferation-resistant technologies to recover more energy and reduce waste, and improve the environment; and

Whereas, the national energy policy should promote and provide incentives for the development and optimal use of all energy resources and new facility infrastructure which assures that various domestic energy sources are continually developed, maintained and stored to prevent supply emergencies and to promote energy independence; and

Now, therefore be it resolved that the NFWL Energy, Natural Resource & Agriculture Policy Committee encourages the DOE, the Administration and the Congress to develop a balanced portfolio of energy choices, implement and maintain an expansive, cost-effective, environmentally-sensitive national energy policy.

Be it further resolved, that NFWL forward a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress.

I am a little more than concerned about the rising costs of fuel. It hits every economic level of income but mostly the middle to low incomes. We are in the \$50,000 income range. I own a small business and my husband works for the State. Increase in the price of fuel is directly felt every time a person drives a vehicle. It is double what it was last year. I drive a 2000 Nissan Sentra. It is a little car. We live on a budget. A paycheck only stretches so far. For a small business this means an increase in freight costs. Some

of those costs are passed to the consumer and some are absorbed. A small business is the least likely to be able to handle this. The costs passed to the consumer are on top of the gas prices they are already paying. I live in a small rural community. Because in the past so many people have done their shopping out of town, our town has less to offer which in turn makes going out of town to shop a very costly experience. The whole situation is a catch-22.

America needs to use its own resources and not let foreign companies do it (drilling for oil off the coast). We also need to be responsible for our overindulgences and use smaller more economical vehicles. We are paying for our gluttony. We do need to explore alternative energy also. We also need to curb our spending in congress. Our country is broke and nobody wants to fix it. Pork barrel spending is breaking this country. Why are we attaching appropriations to bills that have nothing to do with the original bill? Please start making upright and morally responsible decisions. I think Congress is totally out of control.

A desperate citizen,

SUE, Grangeville.

I appreciate your interest in this issue. I must say I am quite fortunate that my 94 Ford escort gets 37 MPG and suits most my needs quite adequately. In addition, I live just a few miles from work in Boise, so I usually ride my bicycle to work. I do recognize that this is not an option for many Idahoans, such as my mom who lives 10 miles outside of Blackfoot.

Frankly, as far as this last e-mail you sent me goes, it sounds like you are listening too much to lobbyists from the energy industries. More gas exploration is not a long term solution—I cannot imagine that new finds are going to even come close to offsetting increased demand from Asia. (If you have numbers that suggest otherwise, I would love to see them.) More exploration is a mere band-aid that just kicks the problem down the road to whomever gets your seat next. To me, it sounds almost as pointless as Senator Clinton's gas tax holiday she was talking about.

Instead of typical Washington [solutions], Senator, we need real leadership. We need to be pouring our resources into building alternative modes of transit that can aid this inevitable transition from cheap fossil fuels. We need to bring rail transit back to Southern Idaho. We need a rural bus system with park-and-ride spots along state highways (much like the system used for the buses that run to INL). We need higher fuel-efficiency standards from Detroit. (You may have to tell some industry folks to jump in a lake—that is what we pay you for.) As far as helping people cope with this transition, perhaps you could give tax cuts to small farmers and people who live more than 15 miles from a bus or train stop. But basically any incentives should go towards helping people use less fossil fuel, not more.

ALEX, Boise.

First off I want to state that I do not consider this fuel problem to be as big of a crisis as it was when we had the fuel shortages back a few decades. This is becoming more of an issue because the dollar is so weak right now, and it does not seem to be getting any better. With that said, my family and I have noticed the problems with fuel prices across the board. I am in the process of trying to make a choice in a new job that would put me back in the classroom doing what I really love, but with gas prices and me riding the ACHD van that is a big cost change for us. I am amazed that with all of the possibilities out there that our energy and gas prices are

going up. Why are we not building more wind power plants like California to produce endless power that is also very expandable? Why are we not taking advantage of the man who invented the super fuel efficient engine right here in Idaho who resides in Weiser? There are answers besides drilling right here and we seem to overlook them. I am not against more nuclear power, but the hazards really do not justify those means of power any more. I really hope that we can see some changes soon with the addition of a transit system from Caldwell to Boise or maybe even Weiser. I do know that something has to change or the US will have too many poor people to help. Thank you for your time.

RICHARD, Boise.

You asked for and so here goes. I am so upset with all of the members of Congress and our Government in general for not having an energy plan already in place in the United States. Not only should we not be dependent on foreign countries for our oil sources but we should most definitely have invested in other sources of energy long before now. Off-shore drilling and massacring the Alaskan Wilderness is not the answer. There is absolutely no reason for us not to have automobiles running on other sources of power other than to line the pockets of the oil industry and those "in the trough". The technology is there and I think we need government mandates and incentives in place now to force (if necessary) people to create and use these alternative sources. We should reward those companies and those people who produce and use hybrid and other alternative energy-sourced vehicles and mass transit and severely tax those people who insist on driving the big SUVs and Hummers in the U.S. as well as those who are the big wasters of energy. "Going Green" should not only be the right thing to do for us and the world (and the U.S. should be leading the world as the "example") but should be the most economical thing to do and we need to reward those who do and assess those who do not. If companies are not going to take the initiative to make this happen on their own, then the government has to give the free enterprise system and the general public incentives to make it happen.

There is no one person in the U.S. who is not feeling the effects of the high prices. Whether it be gas, food or other products we buy and use in our life activities, they are all affected by the high gas prices. Those with high incomes can most likely absorb these increased costs but those on fixed incomes and the low- and middle-income cannot sustain these high prices for long. We are in a crisis situation here and I only see it getting worse. And I blame all of you in Congress for not addressing it much sooner (like some 10-20 years ago) and I blame John Q. Public for re-electing all of you time and again. It seems to me that Congress is completely out of touch not only with John Q. Public but with reality. Let me reiterate, more drilling in our own country is not the answer. We must use other alternative energy sources be it electric, wind, nuclear, etc. What kind of country are we leaving for our grandkids? Not a very good one at this rate—if we even have one left!

MELODIE.

You write that my country is too dependent on foreign oil and we must develop alternate energy sources. You, your party, and many of the Democrats have voted consistently against all such alternatives for one reason or another. It is of no use to write about my experience with the rise in gas prices. If Congress and this Administration need stories, then it further proves that our

elected government does not give a damn about the citizens—an expansion of Katrina/New Orleans. You have held hearings with the oil representatives which resulted in the usual shameful display of sucking-up to the industry. Thank you for your inattention to this response.

HARRY.

Does anyone in Washington remember the huge deal it was when gasoline broke \$2/gallon about 4 years ago? How about when it reached \$3/gallon briefly in 2005 and caused a minor panic about skyrocketing prices? I remember newspaper articles asking "Will we ever see \$2/gallon gasoline again?" and we wondered if that time had passed. Then prices came back down and did a bit of an up-down over the next couple of years. Through all of that, combatting high oil prices was a top priority for Congress and the White House, which led to the ethanol debacle.

Now, the Democrat powers-that-be in Washington and around the country have seemingly embraced \$4/gallon gasoline as the impetus to make us explore "alternate energy sources," while completely ignoring the agonizing inflationary pressure these price increases are causing. Now we hear, "Blame Bush!" "No war for oil!" "Save the polar bears!" How in the world do we expect to be able to maintain our economic strength while we simultaneously insist on crippling the economy?

I would urge you, Senator, to work to allow us to pursue oil reserves wherever they might be found in our country. We should seek to be wise stewards of the land, but also acknowledge that if we do not do it here, it will be done elsewhere by people who do not seem to care as much about the environment. "Not in my backyard" is the most environmentally irresponsible decision we could possibly make.

DAVID, Boise.

Gas prices are outrageous. If it does cost that much for the oil, why not get out of there and drill on our own grounds, or even Canada? What is happening is someone is making a lot of money off this, and they know that they can keep raising the price and people will pay it, people have to pay it.

CJ.

We appreciate your interest in the high cost of gasoline and energy, but even if the government started drilling today, we do not have refineries up and running nor do we have enough of them to process the gas we discover. So who and where will we have to transport this "new gas" to, to make it useable for the people of the U.S.? Obama stated he wished the price would have increased a little more slowly so this sounds like it has been planned a looong time in Congress.

Who has got the truth on any of our economy and energy issues?

Thanks for your efforts.

CHUCK.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Neiman, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations